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GORMAN'S HEALTH POOR.

Physicians Have Advised the Senator to Take a Trip to Europe.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.-Senator Gorman's at the earliest possible day, not only for the benefit of the sea voyage, but for the purpose of taking treatment at one of the German springs. His health is de lared to be in a very precarious state. An intimate friend of the Gorman family to-day said: "It is true that Senator Gorman's family and friends have been greatly alarmed at his health for several months and his physicians have frequently advised him that he must devote a long period to absolute rest and abstain from work of all sorts, or else he would break down. Mrs. Gorman has often begged him to give up all work and go to Europe or some other place where he could be out of reach of the politicians who always follow him about from place to place wherever he goes as long as he remains in this country on a line of railway. The Senator left Washington for Saratoga, yesterday, for a rest. If he does not improve the whole family will probably go to Europe. It is their intention, at all events, to go to Europe in the spring after the short session of Congress is over, and remain there all next summer. If Congress had adjourned earlier this summer they would have gone abroad, and they may do so yet, and remain until the short session begins in December. The fact is, Senator Gorman has worn himself out by hard work, and if he does not stop

kept him up for months.' Dr. W. A. Hammond's Animal Extracts Cerebrine, for the brain; Cardine, for the heart; Testine, Ovarine, etc. Two drachms, \$2.50. Henry J. Huder, Indianapolis, or Columbia Chemical Company. Washington.

he will not last long. He has been told this often, and it is only his iron will that has

SENATOR BUTLER WILL NOT ABIDE BY RESULTS OF PRIMARIES.

He Thinks His Rival Has All the "Rings" on His Side-Sensation in

South Carolina Polities.

COLUMEIA, S. C., Aug. 27 .- A sensation was created in the State to-day by the announcement that Senator Butler would not abid by the result of the primary elections which take place to-morrow. At the elections members of the Legislature will be nominated, when they will elect a successor to Senator Butler. In withdrawing from the primary Senator Butter leaves himself and friends free to make a contest in the general election, which takes place in November. It is a rule in the Democratic party in South Carolina that each candidate must pledge himself to support the nominees of the party; otherwise he cannot be voted for. General Butler made such a pledge, but withdrew it to-day in a letter to the secretary of the Democratic executive committee. He gave no reason for withdrawing the pledge. It is understood that legislative candidates will be nominated in November who will support Butler. It is further said that Gen. Butler, if defeated by Governor Tillman, will make a contest before the United States Senate, contending that the registration laws of the State are illegal, and that if a full vote could have been polled Butler's legislators would have been elected. Senator Butler, in a telegram to the Columbia Register, says: "I beg to say, in withdrawing the paper filed by me with Mr. Thompkins, secretary of the Democratic executive committee, announcing my candidacy, that I am following the footsteps of distinguished reformers who are unwilling to submit their claims to a primary where everything, from coroner up, has been cut, dried, packed and salted down by the ring, when the result is slated and known by the ring before a vote has been put in the ballot box." There is likely to be a bitter political fight in consequence of Senator Butler's

## WANT HIS SCALP.

### Financiers Disgusted with Carlisle's Dickerings with the Sugar Trust.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 .- The story of Sec-

retary Carlisle's visits to the offices of the Sugar Trust has created a great deal of talk, and every one is outspoken against the head of the Treasury Department for his part in the tariff legislation. People call to mind the depleted condition of the gold reserve, the inefficient way the national finances were managed in the time of tariff agitation, and they are active in expressing their opinions of dickerings with the nefarious monopoly for personal benefit while the credit of the country was daily in danger. The outrageous condition of affairs which has been brought to light by the exposures of the infamous contract between a gigantic, unprincipled, monopolistic corporation and a national administration, which had pledged itself on its sacred honor to throw off forever the grasping arms of trusts from the people, has caused a feeling of inexpressible disgust on all sides. When it becomes known that a man appointed to fill one of the most important places in the President's Cabinet spends his time in apparently making bargains with representatives of an odious trust there arises the cry that the chief executive should ask for his resigphysicians advise him to leave for Europe | nation at once. The comment in financial circles never has been favorable to the present Secretary of the Treasury. The remarkable incapacity he has shown for handling the money affairs of the Nation has made him an unpot ular man with the leading bankers here, and there is a strong feeling that the national finances would be far better off if the management of the treasury were placed in other hands. Many reports have come from Washington recently that the President is much dissatisfied with Secretary Carlisle and that he will force him to retire from the Cabinet, In banking circles it is believed there is a rupture between the President and the Secretary, and that something satisfactory to the New York bankers will soon be

Fast Time from China. NEW YORK, Aug. 27 .- The steamer Monmouthshire arrived to-day from Japan and China ports after a remarkably quick passage. This steamer is one of the fastest in the China trade. Owing to the plague at Hong Kong she did not call at that port, but at Amoy she took on board a full cargo, the new season's tea, in all some 3,500 tons, and sailed for this port via Suez canal. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage. from Amoy to this port was made in forty-

### one days, a remarkably quick passage. Charged with Forgery.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.-S. M. Hobbs, who has been under arrest here for some time on a charge of attempting to secure money under false pretenses, was identified today by one of his bondsmen as A. M. Van Auken, who is wanted at Quincy, Ill., for a \$30,000 forgery. The prisoner denied the identification, but will return to Quincy

Democracy's Tariff Bill in Effect Since Last Midnight.

Sugar and Whisky Trusts Now Pocketing the Millions Voted Them by the National Legislature.

### NOT SIGNED BY CLEVELAND

The President Lacked the Courage of His Convictions,

And at the Last Moment Announced He Would Let the Measure Become Law Without His Signature.

### LETTER TO MR. CATCHINGS

In Which the Executive's Wrath Is Vented on the Traitors.

Labored Attempt to Justify Himself in the Eyes of His Party for Refusing to Approve the Measure.

### MORE FREE RAW MATERIALS

The Burden of His Latest Roundabout Message to the People.

Order from Carlisle Directing that Imported Goods in Bonded Warehouses Be Admitted Under the New Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-At 12 o'clock to-night the McKinley tariff law, which had been in operation since Oct. 30, 1890, practically four years, died on the statute books and the new Democratic tariff bill, passed by the Fifty-third Congress, became a law without the signature of President Cleveland. The constitutional period of ten days allowed the President to consider the bill expired with the midnight hour, and, according to the terms of the Constitution, the President having failed to return the bill to Congress with or without his approval, it became a law.

The placing of the bill upon the statute books ended one of the longest and most remarkable struggles in the farliamentary history of the government. It was practically a year ago that the preparation of the new tariff law was commenced. The extraordinary session of Congress was called Aug. 7, 1893, for the purpose of repealing the Sherman silver purchasing law. Two weeks later the ways and means committee of the House, with Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, as chairman, was appointed, and almost immediately the work of framing the Democratic tariff reform measure began. Months were spent in its preparation, and it was not reported until after the holidays, during the regular session beginning in December. For three weeks it was debated in the House, passing that body Jan. 29 by a vote of 204 to 240. Seventeen House Democrats voted against it. The bill went to the Senate, and after being considered until March 20 was reported, greatly changed from the House bill. The debate, which began in the Senate April 2, lasted until July 20, when the bill passed by a vote of 39 to 34. The crisis occurred when the bill reached conference. On Aug. 13 the House yielded and accepted the Senate bill intoto. Two days afterwards, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, it went to the President, and to-night, at the expiration of the constitutional ten days (Sundays not counted), it became a law without Mr.

### Cleveland's approval. ANOTHER "MESSAGE."

President Cleveland Relieves His Mind Through Mr. Catchings. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 .- The President to-day sent the following letter to Representative T. C. Catchings, of Mississippi,

who consented to its publication, in view of its public character and importance: "My Dear Sir-Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clark, of Alabama. a few days ago, in regard to my action upon the tariff bill now before me, I have given the subject further and most serious consideration. The result is, I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my

"When the formulation of legislation, which it was hoped would embody Democratic ideas of tariff reform, was lately entered upon by the Congress nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically indorse. It is, therefore, with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I submit to a denial of this privilege.

"I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, nor do I wish to avold any responsibility which, on account of the passage of this law, I ought to bear as a member of the Democratic organization, neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of tariff legislation, which, though disappointing, is still chargeable to Democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reforms, and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws, or laws of any kind. Besides, there were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passage of the bill through Congress which made every sincere reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its latter stages and interfered with its final construction which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in

Democratic tariff reform councils. "And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes and all the bad treatment it received at the hands of pretended friends, it presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. It will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people. It is not only a barrier against the return of mad protection, but it fur-

nishes a vantage ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism.

"I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party, who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of might.

"The trusts and combinations-the communism of pelf-whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserve, should not be forgotten or forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us, whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives, or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.

"I love the principles of true Democracy because they are founded in patriotism and upon justice and fairness towards all interests. I am proud of my party organization, because it is conservatively steady and persistent in the enforcement of its principles. Therefore, I do not despair of the efforts made by the House of Representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation and to have engrafted upon it such modifications as will more nearly meet Democratic hopes

"I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured is one of its encouraging and redeeming features, but it is vexatious to recall that while free coal and iron ore have been denied, a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury discloses the fact that both might have been made free by the annual surrender of only about seven hundred thousand dollars of unneces-

"I am sure that there is a common habit of underestimating the importance of free raw materials in tariff legislation, and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is, their influence is so farreaching that, if disregarded, a complete and beneficent scheme of tariff reform cannot be successfully inaugurated. When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials we unshackle American enterprise and ingenuity, and these will open the doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares and give opportunity for the continuous and remunerative employment of American labor. With materials cheapened by their freedom from tariff charges, the highest of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. Thereupon justice and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such a readjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture and shield the consumer against the exactions of inordinate profits. It will thus be seen that free raw materials and a just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed conditions would carry to every humble home in the land the blessings of increased com-

fort and cheaper living. "The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treachery and halfheartedness in their

ATariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long-suffering people. Yours very truly,

### "GROVER CLEVELAND." LEAVES ROOM FOR FRAUD.

The Section Making Alcohol Used in

the Arts Free of Tax. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 .- There seems to be serious doubts entertained as to whether or not the Treasury officials will be able to carry into effect the section of the new tariff bill making alcohol used in the arts free of internal revenue tax. Section 61 of the act provides that any manufacturer finding it necessary to use alcohol in the arts, or in any medicinal or other like compound, may use the same under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on satisfying the internal revenue collector for the district wherein he resides or carries on business that he has complied with such regulations and has used such alcohol therein, and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which show that a tax has been placed thereon, shall entitled to receive from the treasury a rebate of the tax so paid. There are approximately 200,000 druggists in the United States who use alcohol to some extent in the manufacture of compounds of various and this number, it is believed would be increased from 50 to 100 per cent. under a liberal application of this provision of the act. While the law provides that manufacturers may use alcohol free of tax under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, no appropriation is made to carry the provision into effect, and it is argued that it would require a small army of revenue agents to prevent frauds upon the government and the loss of millions of revenue to it from the operations of unscrupulous persons. Under these circumstances, it is believed that the Secretary will find it practically impossible to enforce the law. and will, therefore, refrain from isguing any regulations on the subject, at least until Congress, which reassembles in December, shall make sufficient appropriations for the purpose. The suggestion that the Secretary might so frame his regulations as to limit the benefits of the act to a very few manufacturers who could be looked after has been put aside as unfair to the thousands of small dealers and in violation of the spirit of the act.

## GOODS IN BOND.

Carlisle Decides They May Be Ad-

mitted Under the New Act. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-Secretary Carlisle has decided that goods placed in bonded warehouses under the McKinley law and made free of duty under the new tariff act are entitled to free duty and need not be exported and reimported in order to get the benefits of the new act. This is of special interest to the wool trade, as a large amount of wool is stored now in bonded warehouses. In this, as in all other mooted questions, the Secretary will follow the intent of Congress and let aggrieved parties apply to the courts if they care to contest on technical grounds. Although, as stated, it is Secretary Carlisle's purpose that the intent of Congress shall be followed, it is learned that as to all questions of error in punctuation Secretary Carlisle will make no decisions or give any instructions until after actual cases have come before him on appeal from the decisions of the board of general appraisers as to whether diamonds, seeds and certain other articles are, by the terms of the bill, on the dutiable of the free list. Collectors will, of course, without any in-structions, hold them to be dutiable in order to protect themselves, and importers must go to law if they contest these rul-The Secretary to-day sent the following telegram to collectors at New York, San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago and Port Townsend,

You are instructed as follows concerning the collection of duties under the recent legislation of Congress: "First-All articles heretofore subject to duty, but made free by the provisions of the new act, may be withdrawn from warehouse on and after Aug. 28, 1894, without

the payment of duty. "Second-All manufactured articles spe-cifically or generally provided for in Schedule K, which are composed wholly of materials other than wool or worsted, or of | Trust.

which some one material other than wool or worsted is the component part of chief value, will be admitted on and after Aug. 28, 1894, at the rate of duty prescribed in the new act; all other manufactured articles specifically or generally provided for in said schedule will continue until Jan-uary, 1895, to pay the rates of duty im-posed thereon by the act entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue, equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes' approved Oct. 1, 1890.

"Third—Coffee and tea, and hides and skins, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, will be admitted free of duty on and after the twenty-eight day of August, 1894, and treasury circular S 12510, dated March 24, 1892, issued in accordance with a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated March 15, 1892, and directing the collection of duties upon certain articles, being the products of or exported from Venezuela, Colombia and Hayti, is hereby revoked."

### VIRTUALLY KILLED.

Reciprocity Treaties of No Avail Under the New Tariff Law. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-Section 71 of the new tariff law repeals Section 3 of the McKinley act, under which the reciprocity treaties were drawn, with the proviso that "nothing herein contained shall be held to abrogate or in any way affect such reciprocal commercial arrangements as have been heretofore made and now exist between the United States and foreign countries, except where such arrangements are inconsistent with the provisions of this act." It is apprehended that the exception noted will be much more general than the rule, for it is expected that, notwithstanding the declaration of the proviso, the effect of the new tariff law will be to tumble to the ground the whole fabric of reciprocity treaties reared by Mr. Blaine. The new act affects the rates of duties in every one act affects the rates of duties in every one of the reciprocity treaties, and that unfavorably to the foreign nations party to them, and aiready suggestions have reached the State Department from the foreign governments interested to the the new act will treaties, for it cannot nullify the be presumed that they will permit the United States to continue the enjoyment of exclusive privileges in the matter of free imports and low duties after the concescions made by the United States to secure

### epealed by the provisions of the new tarii LEFT IN THE LURCH

those privileges have been withdrawn, as they are in a large measure by the new tariff act. The subject is one which will

call for a construction by the Treasury

Department, but the opinion among diplo-

mates is that the treaties are practically

WHISKY TRUST FAILED TO SECURE A LOAN OF \$5,000,000,

And Millions of Gallons of Its Product Must Therefore Pay the Extra Revenue Tax of 20 Cents.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 27.-The Whisky Trust failed to secure its expected loan of \$5,000,000, and as a consequence a great deal of its product will have to pay the additional tax imposed by the tariff law. It received only \$1,170,000 to-day with which to pay more than five million in taxes. The revenue office closed promptly at 4 o'clock and the total collections were but \$927,698, where millions had been looked for. Of this amount the Great Western contributed \$670,000. The total collections here since the passage of the law have been \$2,419,718, leaving in the Peoria warehouses about 2,800,000 gallons on which the tax was not paid. The trust did not pay tax on any goods at Pekin to-day and has about 1,700,000 gallons in bond there. The bonded warehouses which were held by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank officials for two days were to-day released when it was certain the negotiations had fallen there. Vice President Beggs had nothing to say regarding to-day's events.

Got No Money at New York. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.-Excitement for Wall street was furnished to-day by the efforts of the Whisky Trust managers to beg or borrow enough cash to pay the 90cent tax on the whisky now in bond before the tax is raised to \$1.10 a gallon, as

it will be after midnight to-night. Early in the day the Wormsers, brokers of the trust, were seen going into the office of Russell Sage. There was a long talk, and after it was over Mr. Sage would only say then that negotiations were still pending. This is the only reply he has made to all whisky queries for the last week. Mr. Wormser would say nothing and President Greenhut, of the trust, said the money had not been raised. There were elaborate explanations, but through the rumer agencies, explaining how the cash could be deposited in the subtreasury here and as certificate of deposit wired on to the collector of internal revenue in Peoria to be accepted by him as cash and the whisky released. This would be a novel proceeding, but by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury it might be accepted. When the subtreasury closed no eash had been received, nor was any notice giver to the officials to be on the It was understood that Mr. Sage was willing to make the loan on his own terms, which included the personal indorsement of every Whisky Trust director on the na per, covering the lien on the whisky to be liberated by tax payment. There was also a demand for a bonus payment for the accommodation. The objection came from the refusal of Nelson Morris to put his very responsible name on the paper. It was reported that the City Bank and the Bank of Commerce stood ready to make an immediate transfer of the cash in notes of large denomination as soon as Mr. Sage gave the signal. So far as New York was concerned the day ended with direct assertions that the cash was to be had from Western money vaults. The assertions

### Heavy Trading in Stock. CHICAGO, Aug. 27 .- The trading in whis-

were not proven.

ky stock to-day was phenomenally heavy, 119,570 shares changing hands during the The Herald will say to-morrow: "No one

in Chicago believed last night that distillers ever made a serious attempt to borrow \$5,000,000. The traders, who are now in a position to understand the various moves made by those who were manipulating the market, think the whole story of the big loan was cooked up to give somebody a chance to milk the street. They say it is absurd to suppose the loan could not have been had on the securities offered. Advices from Peoria last night confirmed this opinion and convinced traders that large quantities of whisky had been taken from bond at the old revenue for personal account, almost as much, in fact, as the distillers would have taken out themselves had they got Mr. Sage's money. The revenue collections at Peoria yesterday were \$927,698, which broke all records, Money kept coming in all day from mysterious sources to be used in getting whisky from bond. Orders were received by the company for \$1,175 worth of goods. It filled what it pleased and let the rest go. Ever since the tariff bill passed whisky has been taken from bond at the old tax rate in a rather mysterious way. Now that it is all over the discovery is made that the Peoria houses have only 2,800,000 gallons left on which tax has not been paid. Why they should be making such heroic efforts to raise \$5,000,000 to take that out, when only \$2,500,000 would be required, is something nobody but outsiders can explain. The total collections at Peoria since the tariff bill passed aggregate \$4,419,718. It is known that nearly 2,500,000 gallons of goods have been taken out, most of it during last week. and the supposition is that several heavy operators cornered that amount of their

### own responsibility. Must Pay \$1.10 a Gallon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller to-day sent the following telegram to all collectors of internal revenue: "After to-day collect tax on spirits at \$1.10 per gallon, and proportionate rate on all fractions of one-tenth or more. Notify stamp deputies."

Cincinnati Banks Loan \$2,500,000. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 27,-Cincinnati banks have loaned \$2,500,000 to take whisky out of bond in this and adjacent districts. About \$300,000 of this went to the Whisky

## CROWDS OF HOOSIERS

Indiana Knights Make a Big Showing in Washington.

More Chivalrous Pythians from Hoosierdom in Camp on the White Lot than from Any Other State.

ALL THE TENTS OCCUPIED

Reception to the Supreme Lodge Given Last Evening.

Welcome Addresses Delivered by Vice President Stevenson and Representative Conn, of Indiana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 .- The Indiana Knights of Pythias have arrived in Washington in full force and are encamped at Camp George Washington, where they have established themselves in a style to throw some of their more modest neighbors in the shade. The Indiana Knights number far more than any other State on the grounds, and in appearance excel any of their neighbors. Brigade headquarters have been established on Gardner avenue. Among those now on the grounds are Brigadier General James R. Ross, commanding, Indianapolis; Col. Caleb S. Denny, assistant judge advocate, Indianapolis; Col. John N. Runyan, assistant quartermaster-general, Warsaw; Col. Frank Bowers, assistant mustering officer, Indianapolis; Col. John M. Wampler, assistant surgeon-general, Richmond; Maj. A. M. Preston, aid-de-camp, Indianapolis; Maj. Isaac Lyon, aid-de-camp, Vincennes; Maj. Harry A. Matthews, ald-de-camp, Indianapolis; Maj. T. S. Blish, aid-de-camp, Decatur; Maj. W. H. Heltier, aid-de-camp, Fort Wayne. The various regiments, divisions and officers present are:

First Regiment-Field and staff officers: Colonel, Wm. L. Heiskell, Indianapolis; lieutenant colonel, John W. Skiff, Lebanon; surgeon, S. E. Earp, Indianapolis; assistant surgeon, A. P. Fitch, Lebanon; adjutant, F. A. Winterrowd, Indianapolis; quartermaster, Will Smith, jr., Indianapolis; commissary, Frank Staley, Indianapolis; Electron Battelier, Major, F. Watson lis. First Battalion-Major, J. E. Watson, Indianapolis; adjutant, Charles P. Webb, Divisions of First Battalion-Indianapolis. Indianapolis, No. 2; Olive Branch, No. 48, Indianapolis; Indiana, No. 6, Indianapolis; Excelsior, No. 43, Indianapolis. Second Battalion-Many, No. 18, Indianapolis; Ivanhoe, No. 47, Lebanon; Pendleton, No.

Second Regiment-Colonel, E. G. Herr, Goshen. No division. Third Regiment-Field and staff officers: Colonel, George R. Williams, Richmond; lieutenant colonel, A. D. Ogborn, New Castle; adjutant, Parry F. Warren, Richmond; quartermaster, Daniel C. Hill, Richmond; chaplain, Rev. M. G. Mock, Muncie, Divisions of First Battalion: Richmond, No. 14, Richmond; New Castle, No. 34, New Castle; Cambridge, No. 65, Cambridge; Hagerstown, No. 68, Hagerstown. Second Battalion: Marion, No. 25, Marion; Anderson, No. Anderson; Muncie, No. 61, Muncle, Fourth Regiment-First Battalion. Major, Ed G. Niklaus, Madison, New Albany division, No. 5, New Albany. Second Bat-

talion: Major, John H. Russe, Lawrenceburg. Third Battallon: Success, No. 76, Fifth Regiment-No officers or divisions. Sixth Regiment-Field and staff officers: Colonel, Henry H. Hyatt, Washington; lieutenant colonel, A. W. Taylor, Peters-burg; surgeon, J. A. S. Swartzell, Vincennes; adjutant, Harry Stinson, Evansville. Divisions of First Battalion: Evansville, No. 4, Evansville; Boonville, No. 46, Boonville. Second Battalion: Major, A. D. Owen, Mount Vernon, Divisions: Petersburg, No. 40, Petersburg; Vincennes, No. 42, Vincennes; Washington, No. 51, Washington; Peerless, No. 54, Mount Vernon. Seventh Regiment-Field and staff officers: Lieutenant colonel, Thomas J. Friffith, Terre Haute; adjutant, A. P. Davis, Terre Haute. First Battalion: Major, D. L. Anderson, Greencastle. Divisions: Terre Haute, No. 3. Terre Haute; Croasdale, No. 39, Brazil; Greencastle, No. 62, Green-

castle; Vigo, No. 83, Terre Haute.

Eighth Regiment-Adjutant, William C. Alexander, Lafayette. Divisions of First Battalion: Lafayette, of Lafayette; Veedersburg, No. 81. Second Battalion: Lo-Ninth Regiment-Field and staff officers: Licutenant colonel, C. E. Graves, Fort Wayne; surgeon, U. G. Lipes, Fort Wayne; adjutant, A. L. Lichtenwalter, Fort Wayne; quartermaster, J. V. Reul, Fort Wayne; commissary, J. D. Grund, Fort Wayne. First Battakon divisions: Summit City, No. 12, Fort Wayne; Bluffton, No. 78, Bluffton; Rock City, No. 38. A brigade meeting was held to-night at

brigade headquarters, at which Brigadier General James R. Ross was re-elected. No other business of interest was transacted,

EVENING RECEPTION. Welcome Address by Vice President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-Convention Hall, the largest assembly hall in Washington, was brilliant with banners and the evening costumes of hundreds of ladies during the reception given in the evening to the Supreme Lodge by the city and commissioners. Just as the scarlet-coated national Marine Band struck up a march-"The Great Republic"-composed for the occasion by its leader, Professor Fanciulli, Vice-president Stevenson walked down the aisle, escorted by Mrs. Richard Goodhart, and followed by the officers of the Supreme Lodge and members of the company, who took seats upon the stage, Chairman Goodhart introduced John W. Ross, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, whose remaks were in harmony with the spirit of the occasion, dwelling upon the establishment of the order in Washington. Mr. Ross presented Vicepresident Stevenson, who said:

"The pleasing duty has been assigned me of extending to the representatives of the order of Knights of Pythias a welcome to the nation's capital. I may be pardoned for detaining you for a moment before this formal welcome is extended. Your committee did well in selecting the city of Washington as the place for this great convocation. In this selection you have honored yourselves as well as the great city in which you are assembled. This is no ordinary gathering. It is literally the coming together of honored representatives of great brotherhood from every State and section of the American Union. It is, indeed, an honor to any city to claim as its guests the knightlest representatives of an order whose membership falls little short of half a million; whose living faith is the beautiful legend of Damon and Pythias, and whose shibboleth is 'friendship, benevolence and charity,' and the greatest of these is charity.

"As it is not my good fortune to be a member of this great fraternity, I cannot know to whom future ages will do honor as its founders, but that he 'builded wiser than he knew' is evidenced by the fact that what our eyes now behold is the growth of less than a third of a century. I trust I divulge no secrets which would bring upon my poor head the dread penalty when I say that I have heard that each regular assemblage of the Knights of Pythias the official inquiry is made, 'does any one know of a sick brother, or of a brother's family in distress?" If this be true, then even the wayfaring man may know whence came the inspiration that formulated the ritual and founded the order. I cannot but believe that in illustrating in deeds the sublime tenets of your brother. your inspiration is that of the new commandment 'that ye love one another.' Is it too much to say that truly this is 'Religion-religion in action?

"I repeat you did well to select for your biennial convocation the Nation's capital, the city that bears the honored name of the Father of His Country. Coming from and representing every State, it is meet that your assembling be at the political center of this great Nation. It boots not that